

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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Hospitals

1. The largest hospital in Walbrzych (Waldenburg) County is the Municipal Hospital No. 2 (formerly Spolki Brackiej), located at 2 Czerwonego Krzyza Street. The hospital, with a staff of 27 physicians, has a surgical ward with 300 beds, a ward for internal diseases with 160 beds, and a children's ward with 100 beds. Plans call for the addition of laryngological, neurological, and ophthalmological wards by the end of 1954. Other hospitals in the county include a tuberculosis hospital with 100 beds, located at Miroszow, and a gynecological and internal diseases hospital with 120 beds, located at Glyszyce.
2. The city of Walbrzych has two hospitals: Municipal Hospital No. 1 (formerly T.O. Z.) with 200 beds, located in the Nowe Miasto quarter, and Municipal Hospital No. 3 with 100 beds, located in the Gaj quarter.
3. Other medical institutions in Walbrzych include the following:
 - a. First-aid station, located at 31 Chrobrego Street, with six ambulances.
 - b. Special first-aid station for the four coal mines (Boleslaw Chrobry, Thorez, Wictoria, and Mieszko), and a polyclinic attached to each of the mines.
 - c. Blood bank, located in the same building as the first-aid station.
 - d. Five municipal polyclinics, the central one located at 3 Kolejowa Street.
 - e. A consultation center for psychic disturbances, located in the same building as the central municipal polyclinic.

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4. The polyclinics are to be attached to the hospitals by the end of 1954. Since the same doctor would then treat the patient in the polyclinic and in the hospital, it is felt that medical care of the population would be improved considerably.

Drugs

5. Caffein, Euphyllin (sic), Novurit (sic), Scillaren, Strophantin, Glucose, and Hepatrat (injections), and Vitamins A and B-12 are all in short supply.
6. The supply of Polish-made penicillin is irregular. In April and May 1954 there was a shortage of streptomycin, which must be imported.
7. During the early months of 1954 constant stress was made in physicians' meetings that all drugs, even the most common, had to be saved.

Crimes and Accidents

8. A death certificate (akt zgonu) issued by the civil registrar's office (urzedu stanu cywilnego) must be obtained before burial of any deceased person. A doctor's certification is necessary to obtain the death certificate.
9. An autopsy is made on each patient who dies in a hospital. An autopsy from the forensic-medical viewpoint is made for each sudden death occurring outside the hospital, in accordance with instructions from the public attorney.
10. From January 1952 to May 1954 there were 10 murders in Walbrzych County, five of which were committed in connection with robberies. The remaining five had political background: two of chairmen of collective farms, two of policemen, and one of a high army officer.
11. From January 1952 to May 1954 a considerable number of miners were killed in accidents in the four coal mines: 10 were killed at the Thorez mine in August 1953, four at the Mieszko mine in mid-February 1954, and many in isolated accidents. These accidents are not reported in the newspapers.

Post-Graduate Medical Training

12. The Polish Ministry of Health operates an institute for post-graduate specialized training for physicians (Instytut Doskonalenia i Specjalizacji Kadr Lekarskich), which holds clinical courses of university rank in various cities in Poland. Each course lasts several months and is attended by 10 to 20 physicians, who are assigned from all Poland. Permanent courses in forensic medicine are held at Krakow, and courses for blood diseases are held at Warsaw.

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